Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1830. [NUMBER 2,110.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

IN order that an inspection of the Library may take place before it is removed to the Town Hall, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all books which may be in their possession on or before the 20th Instant——

No books will be given out till the Examination is completed, of which an immediate notice will be given.

R. C. MONEY,
ACTING SECRETARY.

BOMBAY;
SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
10th Nov., 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of the severe and protracted indisposition of the Honble the Chief Justice, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery appointed by Proclamation to have been holden on the 15th inst. are necessarily postponed.

JOHN GRAHAM.
SHERIFF.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th Nov. 1830

ખબર • શ્રી આંથી • આપીકિશનજે*
નામદાર • શ્રીયુ • જયતીશ • ધનેં • અજ
રીયાલેમા • મરેચ • વાશતે • કુમ્મ • નાંયુ • ભા
પી • પરગટ • થયું • હતું • જે • મારીખ • ૧૫
મી • માસના • મહીનામાંજિ • દીને • રોશન • બક્ષ
શને • મગાન • મરીને • બંધુ • રાખીકેજે*
કાનન • ટારામ્બ*
થી • મુબઇ • નીં • શરીએમી • આપીશ*
મારીખ • ૫ મી • નવેમબર • ૧૮૩૦
શરીફ*

22nd JANUARY, 1830.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause "WEST" against "FOLKES" the Creditors of Sir Edward West, who died at Poonah in the East Indies in the month of August 1828, are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of February 1831 to come in and prove their Debts before JAMES TROWER Esquire one of the Masters of the said Court at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

A CARD.

MEEAYJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfully begs to inform the Ladies at the Presidency and Outstations, that he has received from England, by a late arrival (the Dorothy) and which will be landed in a day or two, an Invoice of rich colored MUSLIN and MUSLIN CHINTZ, for Ladies Dresses, of the latest patterns, also some pieces of Half Mourning of a very neat pattern, and adapted for Ladies Dresses, the quantity being but small, it is requested that early application be made by their Customers from Outstations; which will be punctually attended to.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

FOR SALE or HIRE.

THE fast sailing Cutter GENNI lately undergone a thorough repair, painted &c. on reasonable terms, viz t,

For one day	Rs 5
Each succeeding Ditto	4
Trip to Panwell	6
Ditto to Tannah	6
For an hour	1
Each succeeding ditto	2

Application for the above Boat, to be made to BALLAJEE PUNT, Apollo Pier.

N. B. Any Gentleman or Captain's of Vessels, wishing to purchase the above Boat, will obtain every particulars from the abovementioned person.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY will be opened in the house adjoining Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co's Commission rooms, on Monday next the 15th instant at half past six in the evening.—The attendance of every Member is requested on the occasion.

R. X. MURPHY.
SECRETARY.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

Advertisement.

RAMCHUNDER NARRON CAMULL COONDACKUR *alias* RAMOOLEE for himself as well as for the other Lawful heirs of the original founder of the Temple of *Shree Luxamee Venktesh* in the Fort of Bombay, begs to announce for the information of all Concerned that he has assigned over from this date the said Temple with its appurtenances &c. to the sole possession and management of CAWERY BAEE the widow of the late Anunta Kessow Bhandary, the surviving manager of the said Temple and one of the Executors to the Will of the late Baboo Narron Camult (grand father of the said Ramchunder) her heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns and has relinqtished himself, his heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns from all and every claim thereon, any person or persons having any pecuniary Claim against the said Temple are requested to wait upon the said widow of the surviving manager of the Temple &c. for adjustment and any person indebted to the said Temple, are requested to pay over to her whatever may appear due and correct; any other Claims of the said Temple, from any person or persons in the possession of any one, now or hereafter is considered to be null, void and of no effect,—Bombay this 3rd day of October 1830.

LONDON, 3rd JULY, 1830.

MESSRS. JAMES COCKBURN & CO. of London have the pleasure to announce to their Friends and the public that they are now enabled to guarantee the quality on arrival in India of all descriptions of bottled Fruits for Tarts, Jams, Jellies, &c. &c. The only articles now remaining on their Lists which are not warranted are Hams, Cheeses and Hodgsons' and Allsopps' Ale in Cask and bottle.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
WAREHOUSES
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following Superior WINES &c. received from Messrs. *James Cockburn and Co.* of London, vizt.

English Claret	@ Rs 36	per doz.
Pale and Brown Sherry	@ do. 24	" "
Old Port	@ do. 20	" "
Old Cognac Pale and Dark Brandy	@ do. 15	" "
Whisky	@ do. 20	" "
Geneva	@ do. 12	" "
Constantia in pints	@ do. 17	" "
Sherry in do.	@ do. 12	" "
Port in do.	@ do. 10	" "

N. B. To ensure against fraud or deception, Messrs. Cockburn and Co. have taken the precaution to stamp the end of the Corks with their name.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

MR. FRANCIS DIAS begs leave to announce to the public that he has opened a DAY SCHOOL, in the Court of MADOWDASS Sett, close to Vitalary for the instruction of youth.—He teaches Grammar, Reading, Writing and [illegible] Rudiments of Ciphering. His terms [illegible] moderate. Gentleman wishing to [illegible] Children for education, due [illegible] shall be paid to them.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 10th Instant,
FRITH
BOMANJEE AND CO.
WILL SELL,
AT THEIR ROOMS.

A Quantity of Silver Plate, comprising Table, & Dessert Spoons and Forks —Superfine Woolen Cloths—Blue—Black and mixed—Several Cards of Scissars, Penknives and Manilla Cheroots, White Dimities—Silk and Cotton Shawls, Long Cloth 2 Kegs of Ink a few dozen Superior Old Hock, 100 Prime Fresh Lancashire Hams, Durham Mustard—and a variety of other Articles.

AND AT NOON,

A very Capital Coach with venetians and glasses all round—A Grey Arab Horse fit for a Saddle or Harness—a fine Young Hunting Leopard in Teak Cage and about one Hundred Choice Plants, Laurels, Myrtles, &c., &c., in full growth.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

On Saturday next the 13th Inst.
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS.

A LARGE assortment of British Porcelain and Queens' Ware, comprising Double and Single Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Sets, Ewers and Basons, with Soap Boxes, Brush Trays and complete Foot Baths, Butter Pots Milk Jugs, Sugar and Honey Pots, Table, Dessert and Soup plates, with a variety of other Articles and a small assortment of White Piece Goods.

FOR SALE
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

THE following splendid articles of Plate: A Pair of very rich Silver Salvers ..... Rs 600
A Large Richly Chased Claret Jug 300
A small Do. Milk Jug ..... " 95
Two Silver Chased Scotch Quaighs with sporting subjects thereon ..... 50 each.

FOR SALE
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

SEveral Superfine Black and Olive green Coats, also Waistcoats of the latest fashions.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE,

A VERY Stylish built Stanhope with Collinges Patent Axles just imported—without Harness ..... Price 1100 Rs

ALSO,

A Neat Shigrampo for Bullocks or Horses ..... Price Rs. 400

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Fast Sailing Cutter Rigged Pleasure Boat Caroline; Copper bottomed with all her Sails and Stores for particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS"
LOTTERY.
FOR 1830.
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.
VIZ

1	Prize of	200	By Rs
2	"	100	" each
3	"	75	" "
4	"	50	" "
5	"	25	" "
15	"	10	" "
20	"	5	" "
50 Prizes.		1,200	Rs
250 Blanks			
300 Total.			

TICKETS *at* 5 Rs EACH.

The drawing of the above will take place in ONE DAY, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken,—timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—APPLICATION for Tickets, to be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
The property of a Gentleman.

INCHBALD'S British Theatre in 33 Vols: price	Rs	60 " "
England's View of the World 5 Vols: handsomely bound	"	20 " "
Miller on Government 3 Vols:	"	10 " "
Robertson's America, 2 Vols: Quarto	"	12 " "
Tales of an Antiquary 3 Vols: handsomely bound	"	20 " "
Survey of the Turkish Empire, 1 Vol:	"	2 " "

APPLICATION to be made to the HEAD PURVOE, at the Gazette Office.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER
AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1831.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN FOUR PARTS
ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT
AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c, &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Farther particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett, ...	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
General addess, ...	1	"
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COREPP PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderatterms.

Gazette Office, November 10th, 1830.

Shipping Advertisements.

Passage to London.

THE BRITISH BUILT SHIP,

ANNANDALE,

W. FERGUSSON,

COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 400 TONS.

WILL have quick dispatch. Apply to the Commander on board or to MESSRS. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

For Freight and Passage direct to London.

THE SHIP

LADY RAFFLES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, COM.

OF 650 TONS,

WILL positively sail on 10th December. The Raffles has excellent accommodations, having double Stern galeries, same as an Indiaman. Carries a Surgeon, Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to Cape of Good Hope and London,

TO FOLLOW THE SIR EDWARD PAGET.

THE SHIP

CHARLES KERR

CAPT. JOHN BRODIE, COM.

OF 550 TONS

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in January and will be dispatched in all February. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

For Passage to Scotland,

THE NEW FAST SAILING

BRIG JANET,

A. RODGER,

COMMANDER.

HAS Good accommodation for a small party of passengers and will have immediate despatch for the Clyde direct. Apply to the COMMANDER on board or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

For Freight or Charter to London Liverpool or Clyde,

THE FINE BRITISH SHIP

Sir John Rae Reid,

350 *TONS*,

ANDREW HAIG,

COMMANDER,

EXPECTED to arrive early in December. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 10th Nov., 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE FINE SHIP

"ABBERTON"

OF 500 TONS.

LUCAS PERCIVAL,

H. E. I. C. S. COMMANDER,

EXPECTED to arrive here about the end of this month and will be dispatched about the end of Dec. next,—Has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon—plans of these cabins may be seen at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co, to whom apply,—

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

For Freight, or Charter to London, Liverpool, or Clyde.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

LADY DOUGLAS

OF 400 TONS.

DAILY expected. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London touching at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE SHIP

CLEVELAND,

450 TONS,

WILLIAM HAVELOCK,

COMMANDER.

EXPECTED to arriveearly in December. This Ship has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers.—Plans of which may be seen at the Office of, RITCHIE, FINLAY, AND CO

Rampart Row, 10th Nov 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 10th November. 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London and Cape of Good Hope,

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP,—

TRIUMPH.

OF 600 TONS.

THOMAS GREEN, COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accomodations for passengers, carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the First January 1831, touching for Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Apply to P. STEWART and Co.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Remittable.	30	..Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	2	..... Do.
New Ditto.....	3	..Do.
Exchange.....	1s. 9½d.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 25th, Ship James Sibbald, Capt. R. Cole, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Dolphin, J. W. Williams, for Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.

26th H. C. C. Ship Bengal Merchant, G. R. Fox for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Orontes, W. F. Baker, for Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th Instant, at Tanjore by the Rev. J. C. Kohlhoff, by the Rev. William Miller, to Sophia Eusebia, third Daughter of the late Rev. Christopher Henry Horst.

BIRTH.—At Kamptee, on the 12th October, the Lady of Captain J. C. Coffin, of a Son.

DEATH.—At his residence on the Mount Road the 26th October, Mr. Simon De Silva, Cabinet Maker, aged 58 years, leaving a large family to bewail his irreparable loss.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE EXTRA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21.

The arrival of the *Bland*, Captain Callen, from London, was announced to-day bringing the important intelligence of the demise of the KING, who expired on the 26th June. The Duke of CLARENCE has been proclaimed King under the title of WILLIAM IV. No other particulars have transpired, and we shall wait with impatience for the arrival of our files to enable us to make our readers acquainted with the position of affairs at home consequent on this event. The *Bland* received a Pilot on the 18th Instant, from the H. C. Pilot Vessel *Sea Horse*, and was spoken by the *Henry Meriton* from which the news has reached town. Some doubt is expressed of the precise date of the *Bland's* departure, but we learn that it was on the 7th July she left England. She was working up Saugor Roads on the 20th instant, and would probably reach Kedgeree on the evening of that day, or on the following morning. We shall take the earliest possible opportunity of communicating to our readers the further inteligence that may be received.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[TO BUY] Prem.		Oct. 18. 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.	
28	8	Remittable.....	27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto.....	0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interes on Loans on Deposit.....	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[BUY.		CALCUTTA.	[SELL	
1	10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Re...	1	10¼

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 19th The English brig Collingwood, John Snipe, from Liverpool 6th June.

Do. 20th.—The English ship Bland, T. Callan, from London (date of departure not mentioned.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Agra, on the 4th October, the Lady of Major J. Pearson, 66th Regiment, of a son

At Sutteepore Factory, near Bhaugulpore, on the 12th October, the Lady of J. A. Terradeon, Esq. of a Daughter,

At Calcutta, on the 20th October, the Lady of Horace H. Wilson, Esq. of a Daughter,

DEATH.—At Calcutta, on the morning of the 19th October, William Richards, son, of Mr. W. C. D. Rozario, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 9th 1830.

NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT

THE ceremony of proclaiming the accession of KING WILLIAM the FOURTH, will take place to-morrow at ½ past 4 P. M. on the Esplanade, and the attendance of all persons is requested.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th November., 1830.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Chas. Kerr, Upton Castle, Bolton, Abberton, Brunswick, Caroline, Red Rover, Cleveland, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Edward Paget and Morning Star, from *London*.—Hindostan from *Liverpool*.—Lady Douglas, Elizabeth, and Sir John Rae Reid, from *Scotland*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal..... at 30 days sight, 103½ per 100
Madras..... at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs.

FREIGHTS.

London..... £5. 10.
China..... Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1830.

We republish the following from the *Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, of yesterday's date.

9th November 1830.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 27th of June 1830, received by the Ship Lady Raffles announces that it having pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of Blessed and Glorious memory who died on the 26th of June, orders were immediately given for proclaiming His present Majesty William the Fourth by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Faith and so forth, which was accordingly performed on the said 27th June with the usual solemnities in the cities of London and Westminster, amidst the acclamations of His Majesty's subjects, it is therefore requisite that the necessary measures be forthwith taken for proclaiming His Most Sacred Majesty King William the Fourth within the British Territories in the East.

The following Proclamation is ordered to be published and read by the town Major at the head of the Troops in the Garrison of Bombay, to be assembled for that purpose to morrow at half past four P. M.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of Blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His late Majesty's Dominions, are solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince William Henry Duke of Clarence and Saint Andrew's and Earl of Munster, we the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, assisted by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicatur, the Venerable the Archdeacon and the Clergy, the principal officers and other inhabitants of the settlement therefore do now hereby with one full voice and consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince William Henry Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's and Earl of Munster, is now by the death of out late Sovereigh of happy and Glorious Memory become our only lawful Liege Lord William the Fourth by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Defender of the Faith and Supreme Lord of the Castle, Town and Ireland of Bombay and its dependencies. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble effection beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince William the Fourth with long and happy years to reign over us.

(Signed by Several Members of the Government, and Gentlemen of the Presidency.)

The following article from the *Times* of the 10th July, the latest paper in our possession, will convey to our readers a correct idea of the progress made by the French in their expedition against Algiers;—but little doubt can now remain as to their ultimate success. indeed there is a rumour prevalent in Bombay that the Citadel had been captured, but we believe that nothing official on the subject has yet reached the Presidency.

"The news of Wednesday from Paris (received by express) having appeared only in a part of our impression yesterday, is here subjoined. The French army has advanced to the walls of Algiers, and has invested the castle, called Fort Emperor, after a long series of battles, in which there seems to have been more loss of men than glory, and more glory than success. There seems as yet no reason to doubt of the speedy reduction of Algiers but from those accidents of wind and weather to which all naval or mixed expeditions are liable. The acknowledged casualties of the French army are, however, greater than we could have ventured to anticipatefrom the irregular nature of the force to which they were opposed and their own perfect discipline supported by the abilities of their leaders.

The following are extracts:

(From the *Moniteur*.)

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

"'ADMIRAL DUPERRE TO THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE.

"'SIDI FERRUCH, June 30.

"'I yesterday received by the telegraph of the army the following despatch:

"'We are masters of the positions which command the fort of the Emperor; we have taken 25 heavy cannon.

"'The officer, of my staff, who is with the General-in-Chief, writes to me this morning:

"'I confirm the news of yesterday; we begin to day to invest the fort of the Emperor. The Consuls are at the *vigie*, with a French Turkish guard. They say that great confusion prevails in Algiers. We have no news of our prisoners.

"'P. T. The Intendant in-Chief of the army who was present at the affair, confims the above news.

"'TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

"'CAMP OF SIDI-KHALEF, June 28

"'The attack intended to be made on the 26th did not take place. It would have brought the army to the plateau which commands the fort of the Emperor. Having been informed that we should find some batteries on this plateau and some other exterior points, I preferred waiting till several pieces of heavy artillery, &c., were collected at a small distance behind the first line. (The General details some other preparations.) The continual skirmishing since the 24th has disabled from 600 to 700 men. The wounds made by musketry fired at a great distance are in general not dangerous. Only since yesterday some men have been wounded by the fire of two 24-pounders, which the enemy has brought to his position. M. Bornes, a very distinguished officer, had his arm shot off. Desiring to put an end to this state of things, I have given orders for the attack to be made to-morrow at day-break. (The General details his plan.) He adds, that he had expected from Toulon, 900 men who were in the depot, a reinforcement which would nearly have repaired the losses already sustained. He adds, that he had written to the Lieutenant-General commanding the reserve division, to send one brigade of that division. (signed) Count de BOURMONT.

"A letter from Admiral Duperre, of the 28th, announces that a gale on the 26th had done more damage to the fleet than that of the 19th; the cables and anchor-chains of many vessels had been broken, not being large enough. The bay he says, is not tenable, yet without a fleet on the spot no provisions can be landed for the army. The position is excessively difficult. The gales, he says, are very frequent. He has sent to Toulon for anchors and cables.

"In a letter of the 3d of July the Maritime Prefect at Toulon announnes that he was going to send by the *Thetis* cables, &c., to Admiral Duperre.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER,

"ALGIERS, JUNE 26.

After having taken the camp at Staoueli, we left there about 700 men for its defence. On the 24th the enemy, desirous of recovering possession of the camp, attacked us and retook it. Our army immediately marched forward to sustain the attack of the Beys of Constantine and Oran, who advanced against us at the head of 35,000 men. A very serious affair took place between the French army and the enemy and lasted from two in the morning until seven in the evening. The two Beys were completely routed, and they retired with the remains of their army under the walls of Algiers. On the 26th the fort of the Star, containing the arsenal, which served to supply with ammunition the different forts in the neighbourhood of Algiers was blown up; it had been mined. The fort of the Emperor is mined throughout; our army takes every precaution necessary to avoid imminent danger. It is given but as a certainty that all the adjacent forts of Algiers are also mined, as well as the southern gate of the town itself. The Dey is in the town with his army. The French army has turned the fort of the Emperor, and is now at half a league from Algiers. It is said that our loss of men, on the 24th amounted to 600; the number of wounded is much smaller. A demand for a million of cartridges has just been sent to Toulon from whence they will be forwarded as soon as possible. Notwithstanding these daily attacks, we observe a great difference in the conduct of the Arabs towards us. Some of them have recommenced to cultivate the ground, others came lately to the two first divisions of the army, and brought provisions, which were paid for at a high price, and a few days ago they brought 500 oxen. In the affairs of the 24th and 25th the French army, amounting to 206,000 or 28,000 men, had to sustains the attack of about 60,000 Arabs and Turks amongst whom were 20,000 regular troops. In the bloody engagements that took place at the bottom of the heights on which is placed the fort of the Emperor the artillery manœuvred and kept up such a fire upon the enemy that he was astounded and our army taking advantage of this charged several times with the bayonet the masses which the fire had already thinned. The Congreve rockets occasioned great disorder among the Turkish cavalry.

(EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER, DATED THE 28th ULT.)

"The army has dislodged the enemy from all the positions in the neighbourhood of the fort of the Emperor. The General of the engineers, Valaze, has reconnoitred the outward works, and it is probable that to-morrow the trenches will be opened. The road for the artillery and battery pieces has been made practicable from Sidi Furruch. Besides the 3,500 men belonging to the navy, the garrison of the intrenched camp of Sidi Furrech is composed of four batalions of infantry, detached from the division D'Escars. An officer of the 4th Regiment who had advanced too far with his troops, made them conceal themselves, and then armed with a two-barrelled gun went on still further, he was immediately surrounded by the Bedouins. The soldiers hastened to his rescue, but he was already carried off. Four days after his body was found dreadfully mutilated. They had cut off his head his feet and his hands. The Bedouins have almost all retired. They offered to join us, if we would promise to rid them of the Dey and the Turks, and offered their children as hostages. A convoy of gunpowder, under the charge of 200 men, was surprised and captured by the enemy on the 24th."

List of Subscribers to a Sword and Ornamental Piece of Plate to be presented to MAJOR GENERAL SIR LIONEL SMITH K. C. B.

Amount Advertised in the Gazette on the 3rd Instant..... Rs. 3,020.

Additional Subscribers.

T. S. Grant, Tannah....	Rs.	30
Evan H. Baillie,.....	....	100
J. Romer,.....	....	100
J. W. Aitchison,.....	....	100
Bruce Seton,.....	.....	50
Jas. Harvey,.....	.....	20
H. M. Corsellis,.....	....	25
C. A. West,.....	.....	100
R. A. Wilson,.....	.....	50
F. Fyans,.....	.....	50
James Morley,.....	....	100
T. P. McVeigh,.....	.....	100
J. A. Maxwell,.....	....	50
R. Sutherland, Poonah.....		150
G. B. Brucks, Indian Navy.....		100
J. H. Wilson, Indian Navy.....		50
Wm. Rose, Indian Navy.....		50
Capt. J. Nutt, Engineers.....		100
Thos. H. Graham, ...	.....	25
J. Wedderburne,.....	.....	100
		1,450

Total Rs 4,470

We have been requested by Captain James Mc'Dermott of the Brig *Emily Taylor* to give publicity to the following documents, which shew under what circumstances the Brig was abandoned, and how completely sea-worthy she will be in the event of her being got off, which we understand is to be attempted on the return of Capt. Mc'Dermott to Swan River.

"REPORTS."

"We the undersigned being called on board the Brig *Emily Taylor* of Bombay at the request of James Mc'Dermott, Master, for the purpose of stating the manner in which the vessel was laying on shore. Do hereby state,—that we found that she had her two chain Cables run out to their cliuches, from which we suppose the Anchors were broken, and that we also found she had parted from a New Coir Cable, and from the appearance of the vessel we are of opinion that every effort was made to prevent the Brg coming on shore."

Given under our hands the 22d May 1830.

(Signed) WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Late Master of the ship Thames
" DANIEL SCOTT,
Deputy Harbour Master.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed having at the request of James Mc'Dermott Master of the Brig *Emily Taylor* of Bombay been on board of that Vessel on the Beach near to Freemantle to hold a Survey on her state; recommend as a preliminary measure that her hold should be immediately entirely cleared and every thing taken out of the Brig; also that a lining plank on each side be stripped off, in the way of the Floor timber heads &c, to enable us to form a more correct opinion than under present circumstances is possible."

Given under our hands at Freemantle, the 25th May 1830.

(Sd.) WM. TOWNSEND DANCE, *Com. H. M. ship Sulphire.*
" M. J. CURRIE, *Com. R. N.* and *Harbour Master.*
" EDW. HULLIBURTON, *Com., ship Rockingham,*
" JOSEPH DARE, *Master ship Bombay,*

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed having this day been on board the Brig *Emily Taylor*, James McDermott Master, and finding as previously requested a lining plank stripped off on each side in the way of the Floor Timber heads, also the limber plank on each side removed, were enabled critically to examine into her state; but not being able to perceive any defect or straining whatever in any part of her Hull, except that of her Rudder being unshipped, & also finding by her Log, that she has only made 26 Inches water in the last 14 Hours: recommend that Mr. James Mc'Dermott do make every enquiry as to the possibility of obtaining the means of getting the Brig off the Beach into deep water, as from the circumstances of her being 5 feet forward, and 7 feet 6 Inches abaft in the sand, and there being no material rise or fall in the tide, we are of opinion that he does not himself possess the means of effecting this object.

Given under our hands at Freemantle in Western Australia the 28th May 1830.

(Signed) M. J. CURRIE, *R. N and Harbour Master.*
" JOSEPH DARE, *Master of the ship Bombay.*
" EDWARD HALLIBURTON, *Master of the Ship Rockingham.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"Sealed Tenders will be received until the 4th of June next from any person or persons who will engage to get the Brig Emily Taylor afloat from off the Beach near Freemantle into four Fathom water,

All Tenders to be addressed to the Commander on board."

(Signed) J. McDermott
Brig *Emily Taylor*, *28th May* 1830.

LETTER TO THE SURVEYING OFFICERS.

Brig *Emily Taylor*, *5th June* 1830.

GENTLEMEN,

According to the advice given when the last survey was taken on the vessel, Public Notices have been placed in various parts of Perth, Freemantle and Clarence Town for any person or persons to send Tenders to me, stating upon what terms they would engage to get the Brig *Emily Taylor* afloat.

Up to this date no tenders have been received, and as the Vessel is now lying at a considerable expence, I shall feel obliged by your informing me as early as possible, what further steps you would deem it advisable for me to pursue for the benefit of all parties concerned."

I remain
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. MC'DERMOTT.

"It appearing by Mr. James Mc'Dermott's letter to us of yesterday's date, that, in accordance with our memorandum of the 28th Ultimo, he has made every endeavour in his power to obtain means for getting the Brig *Emily Taylor* off the beach without success: We are therefore induced under these circumstances as well as those stated in the aforesaid memorandum of the 28th ultimo, to recommend that the said Brig Emily Taylor be abondoned and sold together with her Furniture, Stores and Provisions for the benefit of those whom it doth or may concern.

Given under our hands at Freemantle the 6th of June 1830.

(Signed as before)

We have the pleasure to announce the following Arrivals in England.

FROM CHINA.

2nd July—The H. C. S. Duke of Sussex.
3rd Do. " " " " Lady Melville,
" " " " " " " Herefordshire.
" " " " " " " Repulse
" " " " " " " Duke of York.

FROM BENGAL.

" " " " " " Marquis of Wellington.

FROM BOMBAY.

4th " " Clyde.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY, TO OCTOBER, 1830.

Years.	June. Inch.	June. Dec'ls.	July. Inch.	July. Dec'ls.	August. Inch.	August. Dec'ls.	Sept. Inch.	Sept. Dec'ls.	Oct. Inch.	Oct. Dec'ls.	Total in June, July, Aug. Sept. & October. Inch.	Total in June, July, Aug. Sept. & October. Dec'ls.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	24	87	..	..	103	79
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	10	89	2	..	81	14
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	10	1	..	07	77	10
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	10	66	..	..	77	34
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	18	29	..	41	82	99
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	22	16	..	82	112	61
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	4	28	..	..	61	70
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	1	78	2	37	34	38
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	9	68	..	..	72	24
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	23	50	1	23	77	85
1827	19	15	10	29	10	51	10	16	..	92	81	03
1828	23	53	52	75	17	22	22	18	6	40	121	98
1829	27	86	19	78	12	40	4	95	..	66	66	65
1830	20	06	32	46	10	66	7	78	..	..	71	86
Average of 14 years.....											80	14

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. R. O. Meriton, E. Regt.
Lieut. A. P. Le Mesurier, 23d Regt. N. I.
Major S. P. Powell, D. A. Genl.
Lieut. H. A. Nutt, 7th Cavy.
Capt. James Scott, 23d Regt. N. I.
Major John McMahon, 21st or Queens Royalls.
Lieut. McIntyre, 2d E. Regt.
Cadet Wm, F. Curties, Cavalry,
Cadet Joseph Estridge, Engineers,
Lieut. J. Anderson, G. P. Bn.
Surgn C. Downey,
Lieut. W. A. St. Clair, Horse Artillery,
Lieut. F. Gresly, 14th Regt. Bengl. N. I.
Asst. Surgn H. T. Chatterton,
Captain Daly, 4th Lt. Drs.
Capt. Master, do, Do.
Lieut. Harrison, do.
Vity. Surgn, Trimm, do.
Ensign, T. C. Wells, 17th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 6th, Ship Lady Raffles (Free Trader) Wm. Tucker Master, from Portsmouth 12th, Landsend 19th and Madeira 29th July.

Passengers per Lady Raffles.—Lady Beckwith Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Burns, and Tell, Miss. Rush, Miss Miller, Miss Duncan, Miss Rawlins Miss McMahon, Miss Stocqueler, Major Genl. Barnes, Capt. Greenville. A. D. C. Major McMahon, H.M. 2d Regt. Lieut, Rose, I. N., Lieut. McIntyre B. E. R. Mr. J. Skinner, Mr. Curtis Mr. Estridge, Engineers, Mr. Stewart Free Mt. Mr. Nesbett, Volunteer.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 8th, The H. C. Sloop of War Amherst, Lieut. E. Wyberd Commander, to Surat.

Do. The H. C. Brig of War Tigris, Lieut. C. Sharpin in charge, to Surat.

Do. 9th.—Barque Lady of the Lake, J. Pearson Master, to Singapore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Bombay, on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. G. Pope. 22d Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Bath on the 14th of June last in the 9th Year of her age Emelia, second daughter of Evan H. Baillee Esq. of the Civil Service of this Presidency.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Free Traders.—Gipsey, Janet, Mail, Medora, Dorothy, Lady Roffles, and Annandale.
Country Ships.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Discovery, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Sohpia, and Hormuzjee Bomanjee.
American Brig.—Nerius.
Persian Ship.—Nassrath Shaw.
Arab.—Psyche and Hamoody.
H. M's. Ship.—Challenger,
INDIAN NAVY.
Brig of War.—Euphrates,
Steamer.—Hugh Lindsay.
Yatch.—Telica.
Receiving Ship.—Hastings
Floating Chapel.—Aurora.
SHIPS LOADING.
English Colors.—Annandale, for London, Gipsey, for Liverpool, Janet, for Greenock, Sophia, for Malay Coast. Cornwallis for China, Sulimany for do. Discovery for Persian Gulph.
American Colors.—Nerius for Salem,
Persian Colors.—Nassrath Shaw, for Persian Gulph.

English Extracts.

MEMOIR OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV, FROM THE TIMES,—June 28, 1830.

The death of King GEORGE IV. is known by this time throughout the greater part of England. His acute and protracted bodily affliction had prepared HIS MAJESTY to anticipate, with less regret than many of his subjects did for him, that final issue of all things on earth.

For the formal consequences of that important event, so far as they are registered among the acts and ceremonials of office, we refer to the *Gazette* account of the proceedings which took place throughout Saturday at St. James's and in Parliament.

The accession of KING WILLIAM IV. is there expicitly recorded, and the Royal engagement of the Prince [illegible] there exists opposition and [illegible] formed "religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of his people," will be every where read with lively confidence and satisfaction.

But the memory of a Sovereign who has, through a period so long and so memorable, filled the cup of worldly grandeur to the brim, and who has guided these realities through such variety of struggle, and to such heights of fortune, cannot be dismissed thus easily. Something more is due to the name of GEORGE V.

HIS MAJESTY was born at St. James's on the 12th of August, 1762; and lived, therefore to be far advanced in the 68th year of his age. That he existed so long, might, considering the habits of his earlier life be looked upon as an extraordinary proof of the original vigour of his constitution. From boyhood upwards to the age of 30, the frame and aspect of GEORGE IV. were in the highest degree robust and beautiful. After that period other ravages than those of time began, though slowly, to make themselves visible in his person. Its fine proportions were gradually lost in an interrupted inclination to corpulency. The irksomeness of active exertion was increased by occasional fits of gout, until of late years exercise on horseback proving altogether too severe a discipline, the KING's unwieldly bulk became a ready receptacle, and a frequent prey, to disorders, of which the symtoms were, for the most part, inflammatory. It is, therefore, we repeat, more surprising that HIS MAJESTY should have survived to nearly his 70th year, than that he should not have given way much sooner to the series of maladies which afflicted him.

The reigns of Kings, though when taken for divisions of time, unequal and slovenly, as compared with olympiads, consulates, and lustres, are nevertheless recognised in all countries were monarchical institutions have been established, as so many stages, or marks, in the national history.

In free countries it is obvious that the general reputation of a reign affords less clue to the personal merits of the Sovereign, than in others where his will is the only rule of action. The title of a constitutional king rarely becomes more than a convenient index to the occurrences of a given number of years. We must not, however, infer from this, that the lives of kings possess no interest, or involve no serious topics for remark, besides what are suggested by the operation of contemporary laws and treaties.

There are two points of view under which the chief of a civilized people forces himself on every man's attention—the political and moral; and two questions arise out of them—viz, How has he acted upon the state by his policy or by the policy which passes under his name? and 2dly, What has been the influence on society of his temper, tastes and morals?

The political relations of a King to the commonwealth take precedence as proper subjects of history: but for grave and durable importance to mankind, we know not that the best work of the historian will bear comparison with that of the honest biographer, when the latter has for materials the life of a contemporary individual and that individual a Monarch, whose characteristic propensities have been developed for more than fifty years by the possession of almost unlimited power to indulge them.

The political history of the late King of ENGLAND need not detain us long. GEORGE IV when Prince of Wales was, for the greater part of his life, as is usual with heirs apparent in this country, an ostensible rallying point of Parliamentary opposition to his father's Government. His Royal Highness, in his professed adherence to the party out of office, felt conscious of the exercise of an independant power, which gained him popularity and cost him nothing.

Whig doctrines having a smack of liberty about them, were showy appendages to a prince and wore handsomely in fine weather when all was calm and sunshine. But the sunshine did not last for ever. The French Revolution came, and menaced all thrones, and royal families, and courtly institutions, with destruction. The KING and his ministers made war upon this foe. The Whig leader and his partisans were compelled to struggle against the course adopted by the Minister, or they must have been extinguished as an Opposition; and this again forced them into a constructive and reputed, though certainly an undesigned co-operation with those who laboured under the reproach of being Jacobins, and at least theoretic rebels. The Prince, therefore, less than any man inclined to lose caste, or incur peril for such a cause, bade farewell to the Opposition, in a speech against revolutionary politics; and was thenceforth designated by Mr Fox's friends, as one unworthy of political trust or attachment. The Prince of WALES was nevertheless associated in this censure with some of the ablest and most estimable individuals of their generation. BURKE, with WINDHAM by his side, and in their train Lord SPENCER, FITZWILLIAM, and the BENTINCKS, expounded the mystery of the times in the sense in which it was understood by the heir apparent, and transferred their influence to the KING's Government, embarked as it then was in the quarrel of constitutional monarchy, of law and liberty, against headlong violence and injustice. The Prince of WALES appears not to have borne any active or conspicuous part in [illegible] between the day on which he ceased [illegible] the Opposition and

far more memorable epoch in December, 1810, at which, on the mental demise of George III., his Royal Highness assumed the government of these realms as PRINCE REGENT.

From that hour, which a variety of events seemed to bring from a common centre, and directed by Providence to a single end, had conspired to render the most critical perhaps in modern history, to the termination of his father's reign, and hence to the conclusion of his own, GEORGE IV., was not merely in name, but actually and effectively, King of England to the full extent to which the term can be applied to a monarch whose advisers are responsible. So far as regards the foreign policy of the realm, his late MAJESTY was in very few instances we are told declined to be *roi fainéant*. He may have occasionally differed from his servants—at times he may, possibly have thwarted them: but we believe that he was hardly ever an unobservant spectator of the measures which they adopted towards foreign States; making the expression of a deep interest in the affairs, more particularly of continental Europe, and an earnest attention to their progress, the rule of his communications with Ministers on subjects of external concern.

GEORGE IV. had long before his accession to the Regency encouraged the popular, though we suspect unfounded notion, that the bias of his sentiments was in favour of the persons and politics of Whig statesmen. That he had any predilection for the individuals composing that party except (and that on motives not political) to our mind, appears under the painful necessity of acknowledging to be a most unprincipled one—their readiness to sacrifice, there seems no inducement—none, at least, in the nature of satisfactory evidence to believe. That the Prince had no weak partialities to the doctrines of "resistance," "king craft," &c., usually assigned to the pretensions in the School of 1688, may be inferred from that plain reasoning which led WILLIAM III., though indebted to the Whigs for his Crown, to exclaim, that Sovereigns "ought, *ex officio*, to be Tories."

But if the choice of Mr. PERCEVAL and his colleagues to Ministers, in defiance of the Prince's imputed pledges, and to the overthrow of many anxious expectations, founded on a belief that such pledges had been given,—if this choice has been made a reproach to his Royal Highness on the score of personal consistency, we must acknowledge that the REGENT appears to have acted from higher and more extensive views. England was at war with NAPOLEON for her existence. By Mr. PERCEVAL and his party the war had been carried on—both perhaps—perhaps ciii distly,—but with a conviction, shared by the great body of the people of England, that the country must go through or perish.

The Whig opposition, when forming the Ministry of 1806, had shown that they could arrive at peace neither through successful war, nor through skilful negotiation. They had failed in all their military projects, from undertaking none but those of which the object was absurd, or the means contemptible. They made war in that happy and harmless spirit which must have proved to such an enemy as BUONAPARTE, that he had nothing to fear from them but peace. The PRINCE REGENT must have remembered such proceedings, with the additional and decided consciousness, that the Whigs, who could not fight in 1806, declared in 1812 that they were averse from fighting.

While the contest raged in Spain and Portugal, and WELLINGTON was teaching a British army "to flesh" its youthful "sword" in the lives of Frenchmen, a scattered though pertinacious murmur rose now and then, like some strange discord upon the general harmony of the nation; and a perverse and unseasonable cry was heard for "peace." It came from the Whigs, and was repeated by them, until, at last it was the only note—"that we were engaged upon a hopeless quarrel in the Peninsula,—that we were therefore expending "lives and money, without end,—that our "enemies were the bravest and most invincible soldiers in the world,—that we must unavoidably be driven into the ocean,"—that therefore the British troops ought to be recalled to England,—and that we ought either to negotiate a treaty with NAPOLEON, or to make war in such a manner that it should wear the nearest possible resemblance to peace!

These were in effect the Opposition counsels of 1812. Is it then to be wondered at, if the Prince of WALES addressed but a languid invitation to men professing such opinions, to co-operate in the measures of his Government?

It will be confessed that in no long period after the powers of Sovereignty devolved upon the REGENT, proofs were afforded that no strenuous and resolute policy would, if adopted by his Ministers, be encouraged and enforced by their master. The scale of warlike action was speedily enlarged. A bolder spirit was displayed in the management of more powerful and decisive operations. The national sympathies which pervaded the people of Europe, were seized upon as facilities for the re-establishment amongst her estranged and distracted Courts. England became once more the soul of a tremendous confederacy against the universal tyrant. From the Tagus to the Garonne she subdued every thing—she reanimated every thing from the Beresina to the Rhine.

It is not to be disputed, that in those events which fix the general attention of mankind and stand prominent among the annals of a nation, the reign just ended furnishes a striking contrast with that of our lamented Sovereign GEORGE III. The long life and government of the last named Monarch were distinguished by defeats and misfortunes. The first achievement of his administration was a disgraceful peace. Its next, a more disgraceful civil war, by which the British empire was enfeebled, exhausted, and finally dismembered. A third the war with revolutionary France in which England undoubtedly lost no honour, but gaining it largely through the triumphs of her unconquerable fleets, it secured her nothing more than her national independence; and included in that contest was another civil war, through which Ireland all but completed the same course which North America had run before her.

The basis, indeed, and principles, of a change of that unhappy fortune which marked throughout the larger portion of his reign, the foreign policy of GEORGE III., may have been laid by him at such a period as would enable his successor to profit by them from the moment of his accession to power.

That, however, was all. The rough-hewn materials were as yet "unshaped" by Providence, and the end itself but dimly seen, and at a distance. Yet Spain was in the field, Russia was arming, and Europe clanking her chains. The Government of GEORGE IV. knew how to mould these elements to its purpose, and wrought upon them with spirit, perseverance, and devotion. The consequences need not be detailed. After various and severe experiments, the most formidable military potentate of the earth was extinguished.

Although in the prosecution of that great victory immense sums were levied from the people and an enormous debt incurred, under a certainty, in the minds of all intelligent men, that the resources which enabled us to bear it would be diminished by the very success of its applications to the end of universal peace,—although the re-action against BUONAPARTE, of which the first example had been set by England, became after 1812 so strong, that to co-operate with it may seem, on her part, to have been little more than passive wisdom,—still, weighing, the results of those extraordinary occurrences with so much as we can yet presume to affirm of their causes, if there was error, there was more of decision and sagacity,—if there was miscarriage, there was also more of memorable triumph,—exhibited and accomplished in the name of GEORGE IV. than in that of any Sovereign, from the great ELIZABETH downwards, who has ever sat upon the British Throne.

The war waged by England from 1793 to 1815 became, under the auspices of his late MAJESTY, the instrument of a general and solid peace, which, notwithstanding some partial interruptions at the extremities of Europe, has already maintained itself for the unusual period of almost 15 years.

Even should that compact not be destined to endure much longer, it must have proved a consolation to the expiring Monarch, that the repose for which mankind were mainly indebted to the energy of his free and enlightened people, and to the constancy of his unyielding counsels, he had succeeded in preserving to the last moment of a brilliant reign unbroken.

Such is a rude and hasty outline of the politic Annals of GEORGE IV., in so far as they directly involved the relations of England with foreign Governments—whether allied, rival, or in spirit, more than once, unfriendly.

Confining our sentence to that single department of his reign, we may venture to anticipate from the historian, on behalf of his late MAJESTY, that he will be represented to after ages, as a vigorous, discerning, and honourable Prince,—possessing, where the welfare of his people required it, a masculine and intrepid resolution,—fulfilling his engagements expressed or implied, with fidelity,—and discharging the duties of international neighbourhood, with judgment, patience, temper, and success, amidst jarring interests, trying provocations, and impetuous and deeply exasperated passions.

In its domestic Government the British nation *generally*, the spirit and maxims of the late reign were such on the whole as the age demanded, and such as might challenge the deliberate approval of sober and clear-sighted men.

Prerogative made no harsh or unbecoming pretensions under the deceased Monarch. The public liberties were disembarrassed, since his accession to the Crown, of restraints or menaces by which the Ministers of his Regency had insulted them. The criminal laws were at once mitigated, simplified, and compressed. Justice was "administered in mercy:" never was the gracious prerogative of pardon exercised with more readiness than by GEORGE IV. The foundations were laid of extensive reforms in the law of real property and of judicial proceeding. Some glimmerings of light and hope were thrown across the gulf of equity jurisdiction, and attempts were tolerated for cheapening justice to the poor.

But one vast measure of wisdom and integrity will distinguish to remote ages the reign of GEORGE IV. from all that preceded it, and from all by which it can be followed. The single act of Catholic emancipation was, to Protestant and Catholic, an act of political redemption. It stripped Popery of martyrdom, her solitary prop—it rescued the reformed church from the disgrace of persecution—it breathed a living soul into the dead letter of the Union with Ireland—restored five millions of British subjects to their birthright—and transformed the same number of malignant enemies into eager citizens of a common country.

Here we might close our allusion to the reign of his late MAJESTY, with a consciousness on our own parts that we had not said too much; and that there are many who would pardon us for abstaining from further observations.

But there remains, unfortunately, a task to be executed, which it were disgraceful and pusillanamous to evade. Kings cannot be viewed in all, or in their most important phases, by regarding them only on horseback, and in the camp, or in robes of state, or at the council boards.

There is a moral no less than a political influence which a Monarch seldom fails to exercise over his people. Apart from prerogative and political institutions. Kings reign over society in their persons and their habits, as they do by their Ministers over the state itself. A Sovereign on the throne cannot enjoy an exemption from the first law of his regal existence, which places him on high for a constant spectacle and frequent model to others; nor can he grant to his subjects a licence to free themselves from the fetters of sympathy and imitation, cast over them by the unavoidable ascendancy, whether it be for evil or for good, of that Court of which he forms the inspiring and moving power.

The qualities of individuals concern chiefly themselves and their connexions. An ordinary gentleman may have private virtues or vices, and he and they find refuge and oblivion in the grave. But a King has no private character; he is all "matter of record;" he does necessarily on the manners or morals of his subjects; all his proceedings affect the tastes or principles of the community, in a degree of which the precedents established by other men are altogether incapable. Of a King, therefore, there is nothing sacred but his person; for we have a right to speak of those things of which we feel and trace the results upon our own best interest. A King in the truest sense, "belongs to history;" and his name and reputation fall within her stern grasp from the hour at which the tomb receives his ashes.

The strenuous and elevated character of ELIZABETH formed the minds of her admiring subjects for deep reflection and vigorous action. That of JAMES, so far as it had any influence, imbued them with his own appetite for solemn triteness and the display of learning drawn from books, however indiscriminate and unprofitable. CHARLES II., by a course of audacious and systematic profligacy, transplanted into England every foreign vice. GEORGE I. and II. were strangers in the heart of England, and she was little disturbed by their intrusion, or wrought upon by the coarse and vulgar stupidity of their vices.

GEORGE III. was an Englishman, and was a part, and no mean part, of the nation. He made an early and happy marriage with a virtuous woman, and his Court and family were moulded, as nearly as circumstances would admit of, upon the model of a private but noble house. The decorum and grace of domestic life surrounded his whole establishment. Husband and wife were seen every where together, and attended by their children were seen frequently and familiarly, without churlishness, or insolence or airs of exclusion, by the poorest subjects of GEORGE III; while the good-humoured ease and simplicity of the KING'S deportment,—his regular habits, and punctual attention to ordinary duties,—his love of rural scenes, and sports, and business,—his affable and kindly manners,—his unostentatious, but well-judged and extensive, charities,—his manifest consciousness that he and his countrymen belonged to each other, and were governed by common tastes and feelings,—obtained for GEORGE III an universal access to the hearts of the people, and reciprocally influenced the farmer's fireside and the Royal palace. But we turn to his successor, now deceased. GEORGE Prince of Wales was an intelligent and spirited boy, and too soon discovered that he was heir apparent to the Crown of England. The authority of his father, exercised over him with strictness in his childhood, relaxed of necessity as he advanced in years; but vicious flatterers—those vultures whose prey is the heart of Princes—lay in wait for the adventurer as he quitted the parental roof, and launched his young bark upon the world.

We have recorded, from the authority of an individual familiar with the subject on which he bore witness, the assertion—the disgraceful and provoking assertion—although undoubtedly it was meant as a screen to something, if possible, still worse—that neither the late Prince of Wales, nor the Duke of York, could *ever be made to comprehend the value of money*—the difference, as it was insinuated, between pounds, shillings, and pence! If so, both must have been deficient in the most ordinary powers of intellect, which as to one of them at least, is known to be an egregious error.

If it was intended to establish the fact, that neither of these Princes had ever been made conversant with the means through which money is lawfully procured, or with the uses to which it ought to be directed, the defect is unhappily, too common to be incredible, in relation to persons of a rank so elevated that they need not labour for their bread.

Let the cause, however, have been what it may, the Prince of WALES soon acquired, if not an appetite for wasting money, an habit of prodigality the most reckless, unceasing, and unbounded; nor has the country ceased to feel, to this hour, the effects of an indifference to the sufferings of others, little excusable in him who is frequently aggravated or produced here.

To the last years of his existence this woful spirit of waste and prodigality has possessed the subject of our memoir. As Prince of WALES in the tawdry childishness of Carlton house, and in the mountebank Pavilion, or cluster of pagodas, at Brighton, His Royal Highness afforded an infallible earnest of what might one day be expected from His MAJESTY, when the appetite for profusion, and the contempt for all that deserves the name of architecture, should have reached their full maturity and perfection.

In July, 1783, 50,000*l.* per annum was settled on the PRINCE, then about completing his 21st year. In July, 1786, only three years afterwards, his debts amounted to something more than 160,000*l.*, and were shortly afterwards discharged at the public expense.

In 1795, after eight years more, a fresh accumulation of debt was disclosed, to the extent then admitted of 630,000*l.*, and was provided for by an addition to the Prince's income of 38,000*l.* per annum. Notwithstanding this, in 1801, a *further* addition of 8,000*l.* a-year was bestowed upon His Royal Highness; and again, in 1803, the debt formerly rated at 630,000*l.* having been found to exceed 800,000*l.*, the nation was once more drawn upon, and the Royal spendthrift was gratified by a fourth pension of 60,000*l.* per annum, terminable on the expiration of three years.

In the mean time the marriage of the Prince of Wales had taken place; and 1795 was the era of that mournful ceremony—of that festivity, dark and tragic.

The nation as his Royal Highness was well informed, would have been disgusted by any attempt to relieve him from the importunities of his creditors, by yet another grant of money, while the first encroachment on its generosity was still so recent. Some familiar then counselled him to bribe the people of England by an appeal at once to their good nature and their morality; and to marry—for the public good!

Those who knew little of the Prince's character, and who discredited as calumnies the current rumours respecting his life, were eager for this earnest of a second example of domestic regularity and concord in the Royal family of England, and asked each other "who was to be the fortunate object of his affections?" Those who knew better, asked "who was to be the "victim of his necessities?" And her name was in due season announced.

Reports at that period were circulated every where, that the Royal parents of the Prince had differed in opinion with regard to the lady who should be thus distinguished; that a niece of each of those illustrious personages had been proposed: but that, after some interval, GEORGE III. prevailed, and the choice lighted on CAROLINE Princess of BRUNSWICK.

We would gladly forbear to touch any further on the fate of this most ill-used of the Brunswick race, and with one exception the most unhappy; but we dare not avoid the subject, although now to dwell upon it would excite feelings which may be let sleep, without the sacrifice of any paramount duty.

The Princess of WALES would not, it is probable, under any circumstances, have made her husband a fit member of the marriage state.

To supply that absent grace to his character she must have reclaimed him; and the wife who would reclaim a libertine must begin by awakening his affections. But the affections of the Prince of WALES! where were they? of what nature? by what engaged, or by whom? His passions, alas! were known to be far otherwise excited. His pity might have been touched; but if CAROLINE of Brunswick herself could feel that sentiment she disdained to sue for it.

Her reception in her husband's house was a stain to manhood. A fashionable strumpet usurped the apartments of the Princess—her rights—the honours due to her,—every thing but the name she bore, and the bonds which galled and disgraced her. The Master of the mansion felt not his own dignity insulted, when the half drunken menials made their Royal mistress the subject of gross ribaldry or spiteful abuse! She complained to her parent: her letters were intercepted, and the seals violated, the offence of her misery was unmercifully punished. She became a wanderer over the earth;—she sought, after many years, a home in England, the birth-place, and once the expected kingdom of her only child. Unsated malice, vengeance, perjury, and persecution followed her; she grappled with—strangled them—and bravely perished. The heroine has now at least nothing to fear from her destroyer. She has the sympathy of one who yet survives;—who in honour, and in the face of God and man, had anticipated her title, and superseded her pretensions, even before they were promulgated. But that was not a reproach to the Princess of WALES, whom the law of England recognized. She knew not the affecting history of Mrs. FITZHERBERT. Mr. Fox, who had spent his life in England, knew it not; on the contrary, he pledged his honour that the tale had no foundation. He declared before Parliament, that no marriage had ever taken place between the Prince of WALES and Mrs. FITZHERBERT; and he proved the negative by a letter from the

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1830.

PRINCE himself. But who could attest the truth of the Prince's letter? We close this painful subject by observing, that Mr. Fox never afterwards forgave the falsehood which had duped him; nor could the Royal person in question prevail upon himself to forgive Mr. Fox *for having so much to pardon.*

If the Court of GEORGE III. had a powerful influence in maintaining the decencies of social intercourse throughout England,—if his virtuous Queen, by her resolute contempt for vice, and rigorous exclusion of female profligates from her presence, did actually cover the cause of the adulteress with authorized and merited scorn, thereby awarding to female chastity that worldly honour which, next to religion and her husband's and children's love, is the surest guard of the matron's virtue,—if such were the respective needs afforded at the Court of G[illegible] III. to worth and to impurity, [illegible] us to speak of the opposite system which prevailed notoriously during the reign of his successor.

It might sound sarcastic or ironical to pretend that the associates of GEORGE IV. were selected by the Prince, from a manly confidence in his own capacity for repelling vice and resisting the temptations of the profligate.

GEORGE IV. may, indeed, have felt that confidence; but rugged must have been the virtue which could have just fitted such perpetual exposure. We do not wish to press hard upon the weaknesses of human nature, nor insist on it as an argument so much of anger as of sorrow, that the late KING, before his 20th year, was supposed to have been initiated in all the vices by which an advanced, and affluent, and corrupt society is infested.

We do not complain with a too morose rigidity, of the gaming table, which exhausts the most immeasureable resources, and which creates and feeds the vilest and most hateful passions, was familiar to the youthful Prince. His Royal Highness could throw off, and did, [illegible]arily, all the companions of his earlier years; except, perhaps, those habits of life which are the sole, but brief and precarious bond of such immoral intercourse.

Nor would it, but for what follows after, be our duty to bring forward the mortifying fact that not one, but a series of licentious favourites are understood to have presided over the Royal Household of GEORGE IV., and to have affixed upon his Court a character the reverse of that by which his father's reign was distinguished. The divorced of both sexes, and of all ages were not afraid of meeting a suitable reception from congenial spirits near the British Throne.

The late KING had many generations of intimates with whom he led a course of life the character of which rose little higher than that of animal indulgence,

The Royal taste in the choice of male companions, usually exhibited its changes at the same periods which marked the transfer of his more particular attentions from one fair favourite to a rival. But never, we lament to say, except in the instance of Lord MOIRA, with whom the friendship was of the holyday kind, —showy, not solid,—and in that of SHERIDAN where the alliance was a traffic of dexterous and familiar service against the hopes of patronage,—never have we seen recorded, among the Prince's *intimates*, the name of one man distinguished in the world for any intellectual attributes (we say nothing of the moral) which it would not have been charity to forget.

If GEORGE IV. encouraged and professed that species of philosophy, which takes its name, though not its doctrines or real qualities, from EPICURUS,—or if, in the practice of the late KING and his companions, it degenerated into something far more gross [illegible] EPICURUS would have deigned to acknowledge,—we are bound to state that London was a rich school of voluptuousness; and that of all the pupils in such a school, an heir apparent will probably be among the most conspicuous and docile. It is, however, a ground of something deeper than regret, that the gentle and noble families of England should have no access, to the Sovereign, or to the females of the Royal House, but through the den of VICE. It is shocking that foul examples should emanate from so high a source—that the very name of modesty should be so obliterated from the walls of that edifice whose word is the *fountain of honour* for all Englishmen and their children. But let us hope for better things.

The Court is now about to be remodelled It will begin, we trust, by being purified. A more amiable or considerate lady, it is said, does not exist than is her present MAJESTY. The correct even though, it may have been the severe, court of Queen CHARLOTTE, and her times, will no doubt be revived, and virtuous women may once again present themselves and their daughters in the Royal chambers with impunity.

What political changes may be consequent on this great one in the person of the reigning Sovereign, it might be hazardous to guess.

That a new arrangement of names and persons may, to a considerable extent, be made known, as affecting public functionaries of even the superior order, is reported with an eagerness which adds nothing to the authority of such predictions. All the Ministers of the late King kissed hands last Saturday, and have been thereby recognized for the present as official servants of His Majesty WILLIAM IV.

With regard to a total change of the Cabinet, nobody, so far as we yet can learn, apprehends it. Those who thus far indulge their imaginations, might recollect that there is at least *one* sturdy oak to be uprooted, native to the soil, and familiar with the storm.

But we will go further: we state,—not hypothetically, but positively,—that there is no reason to believe that the Ministry will be changed. We cannot use too strong language in describing the cordiality which the new Monarch exhibits to his Ministers, or the confidence which he expresses in them. His MAJESTY has declared his intention to support them with equal frankness and zeal.

We should fail in our duty if we did not suggest, that from the precarious health of King WILLIAM, to whom we nevertheless wish most heartily a long life and prosperous reign, it becomes a matter of instantaneous prudence to take measures for meeting, by a Regency Bill the possible—though we hope not probable or speedy—emergencies of the kingdom. His MAJESTY has been subject to spasmodic attacks, extremely sudden, and at the time very doubtful in their consequence If, therefore, which GOD avert, any one of these should prove fatal, what sort of condition would the empire be reduced to, without the enactment of some previous law, for committing to proper hands the guardianship of an infant Queen, and the administration of a widowed realm? This object is of such prime and manifest importance, that we conceive there is no public business whatever to which it can discreetly be postponed.

LAST MOMENTS OF GEORGE IV.

The death of His late Majesty was not expected on Friday night. The Physicians were however, aware that it would probably be sudden, and the Royal sufferer was prepared to receive the awful summons with resignation and submission. His Majesty's phrase was, when this intimation was given to him a fortnight ago, "God's will be done." Within the last week he spoke but little, and in a tone quite faint, and sometimes almost inaudible and inarticulate. To speak so as to be heard in the chamber, appeared to give him pain, and to require an effort beyond the remaining strength of his shattered constitution. Business of any kind became excessively irksome, and affected his temper.

There had been some symptoms late on Thursday, which indicated a crisis of His Majesty's disorder: the expectorations became more tinged with blood, and there were evacuations which indicated that a rupture of some blood-vessel had just taken place. The King was himself aware of the inevitable result of these symptoms of his malady, and expressed his sense of them to his medical attendants. He was reduced to the lowest degree of physical exhaustion; and the loss of any blood in that condition was, he knew, fatal.

The physicians were in close attendance until 11 o'clock on Friday night, at which hour they retired to rest, leaving the King under the immediate care of Sir Wathen Waller, whose night turn it was to be in waiting, with Batchelor and Kinnaird, two pages of the household. When the physicians had retired His Majesty was dozing, though he had slept little during the evening, and suffered much from his cough. It had been quite manifest for the two preceding days, that the resistance which His Majesty had hitherto opposed to the mortal struggle became weaker and weaker, and that he was fast sinking under his disorder. Still the danger was not considered so imminent as it proved to have been during the night. From 11 till 3 o'clock, His Majesty appeared to be suffering what is commonly called a restless sleep. He opened his eyes occasionally; and when he coughed, he appeared to have suffered more than the usual pain: but nothing occurred until three o'clock to indicate any particular change in His Majesty's complaint. The King then beckoned to Batchelor to change his position in the bed. His Majesty for the last two months has slept partly in a bed in a raised position, and partly in a sofa chair of peculiar construction, padded and cushioned, and capable of being elevated or turned so as to assist any mode of placing the body. This chair was repeatedly altered during the King's illness, as experience suggested the convenience of any particular change.

The King was in bed when the stroke of death fell upon him. The page next him instantly proceeded to raise His Majesty, according to the motion which he signified by his finger. The King was at once assisted into a chair by his bedside, and a great alteration struck the page in a moment as overcasting the Royal countenance: the King's eyes became fixed, his lips quivered, and he appeared to be sinking into a fainting fit. The physicians were instantly sent for, and the attendants at once assisted the King with sal volatile, eau de Cologne, and such stimulants as were at hand at the table. At this moment His Majesty attempted to raise his hand to his breast, faintly ejaculating, "Oh, God, I am dying," and after the intervention of two or three seconds of time, he uttered the following words, which were his last, "This is death;" his expiring condition barely enabling him to announce this fatal sensation, so as to be heard by the page on whose shoulder His Majesty's head had fallen. The King died exactly at thirteen minutes past three o'clock on Saturday morning. The physicians were not, as far as we can learn, in the chamber at the identical moment: they were the instant after, and assisted to place the Royal corpse on a couch. The whole of the household came fast into the apartment of their deceased master, and until nine o'clock the person of the King was open to the view of the attendants, and some tears were shed by old servants, indicating their sense of the loss of a liberal and indulgent master. His Majesty's countenance immediately after death did not show any convulsive sense of pain at the moment of dissolution. His chest, however, was much swollen, as well as the abdomen and legs, while the upper part exhibited all the appearances of extreme emaciation. There was yesterday a great change in the appearance of the body, and no doubt it will be soon enclosed in its leaden receptacle.

Upon the announcement of the demise of King George the Fourth to the Lord Steward, the Marquis Conyngham, who was in attendance, together with Lord Strathaven, and two state pages, took charge of the body, and remained in the room until the arrival of Mr. Mash, Deputy Chamberlain, at half-past twelve o'clock, to whom he transferred it: the custody has remained since in some of the offices of the Lord Chamberlain's office.

Soon after nine o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney arrived at Windsor Castle; they were shortly after followed by Sir Astley Cooper, M. Brodie, M. O'Reilly, and M. Nussey. Sir Astley Cooper, as serjeant-surgeon, is the medical officer upon whom the examination and embalming of the Royal body devolves; at least he is, in right of office, the superintendent of these operations. At eleven o'clock these professional gentlemen, attended by certain officers of the King's household, whose duty it is to attest the necessary certificates, entered the chamber where the corpse of his late Majesty was laid, and soon after proceeded to make an examination of the body. This proceeding was conducted with becoming privacy, but the same air of mystery was observed about the palace respecting it subsequently, which has hitherto marked the condition of the King during His Majesty's fatal indisposition. The rumours about this *post mortem* examination were yesterday in Windsor as vague as the bulletins. It lasted until two o'clock, and the following is, we believe, in substance, the result—it corroborates our statement made several weeks ago, (and repeatedly contradicted by several of our contemporaries), that His Majesty's disorder was an extensively diseased organization of the heart; this was the primary disorder, although dropsical symptoms subsequently supervened; and, in fact, there was a general breaking up of His Majesty's constitution. The torture which the King must have suffered during the paroxysms of this disorder, must have been excruciating; his moans were at times even heard by the sentinels on duty in the Quadrangle, the stations of two of whom were removed some weeks ago to a greater distance, in consequence of the soldiers having mentioned the sounds which they had overheard. This appears to have been a chronic disorder, and to have been gradually creeping into His Majesty's system. From the irregular and at times languid circulation which the disorder of the heart had occasioned, His Majesty has, within the last three months, found temporary relief from a regulated use of some liqueurs: mixed Curacoa, eau de Cologne, weak brandy and water, have been (under regimen) his general liquids. But no hope of recovery was entertained either by His Majesty or his physicians (as we have been informed) for the last seven weeks; the struggle of the Royal sufferer was hard, but he was daily sinking under it, until death relieved him at last by the pure exhaustion of the system.

The *post mortem* examination yesterday showed that the King had died of a diseased organization of the heat. That organ was uncommonly enlarged, (which sufficiently accounts for the swollen appearance of the chest, but there was no effusion of water in the thoracic cavity. The valves of the heart had become partially ossified, and there was a considerable degree of fatness about that organ generally. The liver was not diseased; the lungs were we understand ulcerated, and there were dropsical symptoms of the skin in various parts of the body not of a nature necessarily to produce death. They appeared rather the eventual consequence of the impeded circulation of the blood, owing to the disorganization of the functions of the heart. There were also indications of disease of the bones, arising from the primary disorder: indeed the debilitated circulation of the vital fluid had everywhere left the traces of its long existence

The appearance of Windsor Castle yesterday was that of an immense solitude. No person except on special business was admitted within the inner portals, no public functionaries were seen without, and the few attendants who passed in and out were in deep mourning. The royal standard was lowered, and every window of this magnificent pile was closed. Divine service at S. George's chapel was thinly attended. No day is yet mentioned for the funeral or the ceremony of the lying in state. It is said that the commands of His present Majesty have not been yet taken upon these mournful details In the churches, the use of the organ was discontinued yesterday, and as the present King had not yet been proclaimed in the borough, his style was not properly used; the prayer was for our Sovereign Lord the King."

Six of the officers of the household, such as the Clerk of the Kitchen and some minor persons, and four pages of his late Majesty, have been already taken into the service of the new Sovereign. They arived in town last night for that purpose. Yesterday at 12 o'clock a dozen of the Yeomen of the Guard arrived by the Windsor coach: they were dressed chiefly in plain mourning, and had their partisans and accoutrements on the roof of the vehicle; they are to do duty over the body.

With respect to the complaint of Mr. Brougham on Saturday evening in the House of Commons, of the absence for the second time of the Lord Steward, while members were kept for hours in attendence at the long gallery, the cases are not parallel. The late Steward (the Marquis of Choimondeley) was in Staffordshire when King George III. expired, and it was necessary to apprise him of the event at some distance in the country. The absence of Marquis Conyngham on Saturday is variously accounted for. His friends in town state, that as Constable of the Castle of Windsor, he had official charge of the Royal body, which he could not quit until he had the opportunity of delivering it over for interment to the Lord Chamberlain, who was ill of the gout in town, and could not proceed to Windsor; but sent his deputy (Mr. Mash), who arrived early enough at the Castle to relieve the noble Marquis from his charge, and enable him to attend the House of Commons one hour at least before the time he did present himself there. It is also said that an express arrived from Sir Robert Peel, urging the noble Marquis to hasten his arrival, and Lord Mountcharles had also, it was said, gone to Windsor for the same purpose.

The Marchioness Conyngham, with the ladies of her family, had been very busy packing up during the whole of Saturday morning, and her ladyship with a carriage full of ladies, set out from Windsor, with four horses, at a quarter past 12 o'clock on Saturday and drove with haste to Mr. Denison's (her brother's) house, near Doking, where she arrived before dinner. The people about the Castle understood that her Ladyship intended to go to Paris. The Marquis Conyngham remained behind at the Palace, the corridor of which, near the late King's suite of apartments, he paced like a man lost in abstraction; and it was not till one o'clock he was reminded that he had important duties to perform in London, with the new court and the Parliament. He then as if suddenly recollecting himself ordered a chaise and four and came to town with all speed, arriving at Westminster at 20 minutes before 4 o'clock just in time to enable the Speaker to take the chair in the House of Commons, after being sworn in the long gallery The noble Marquis will no doubt explain these circumstances himself which he will do better than those who profess to know so much about it in Windsor.

HIS LATE MAJESTY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONNECTED WITH THE

DEMISE OF THE LATE KING.

AND THE

ACCESSION OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

Earl Marshal's Office, Whitehall-yard, June 30.

All Peers, Bishops, Eldest Sons of Peers and Privy Councillors, who propose to assist at the Interment of his late Most Sacred Majesty King George the Fourth, of blessed memory which is appointed to be solemnised in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, on Thursday evening the 15th of July next, are requested to signify their intention by letter addressed to me, at this office, on or before Tuesday next, the 6th of July, in order that the necessary ticket of admission may be transmitted to them respectively.

All Peers, Eldest Sons of Peers, and Privy Councillors, are to appear in full dress black [illegible] Orders wearing the [illegible] will appear in [illegible]K, E. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE BODY.

ACCOUNT OF THE APPEARANCES WHICH WERE OBSERVED ON INSPECTION OF THE MORTAL REMAINS OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH.

The body exhibited but little sign of putrefaction, and the anasarca had disappeared except leaving some slight remains of it in the thighs. Notwithstanding the apparent emaciation of his Majesty's person, a very large quantity of it was found between the skin and the abdominal muscles.

ABDOMEN.—The omentum, and all those parts in which fat is usually deposited, were excessively loaded with it. The abdomen did not contain more than an ounce of water. The stomach and intestines were somewhat contracted; they were of a darker colour than natural in consequence of their containing mucous tinged with blood, and in the stomach was found a clot of pure blood weighing about six ounces. The liver was pale, and had an unhealthy granulated appearance. The spleen, although larger than usual, was not otherwise diseased, and the pancreas was in a sound state. The sigmoid flexure of the large intestine (the colon) had formed unnatural adhesions to the bladder accompanied by a solid fluctuating deposit of the size of an orange. Upon a careful examination of this tumour, a smaller cavity was found in its centre, which contained a quantity calculus of the size of a filbert, and this cavity communicated by means of a small aperture with the interior of the bladder at its fundus. In other respects the bladder was healthy, and the prostate gland did not appear to be enlarged. The kidneys were also free from disease.

THORAX.—Two pints of water were found in the cavity of the right side, and three pints and three quarters in the left side of the chest. The left lung was considerably diminished. The inferior edge of each lobe of the lungs had a remarkable fringe, which upon examination, was found to be formed by a deposit of fat. The substance of the lungs had undergone no change of structure, but the mucous membrane lining the air tubes was of a dark colour, in consequence of its being turgid with blood. The pericardium (or heart purse), contained about half an ounce of fluid, but its opposite surfaces, in several points, adhered to each other, from inflammation at some remote period. Upon the surface of the heart and pericardium there was a large quantity of fat, and the muscular substance of the heart was so tender as to be lacerated by the slightest force. It was nearly larger than natural. Its cavities upon the right side presented no unusual appearance, but those on the left side were much dilated, more especially the auricle. The three semilunar valves at the beginning of the great artery (the aorta), were ossified throughout their substance, and the inner coat of that blood-vessel presented an irregular surface, and was in many parts ossified. The original disease of his Majesty consisted in the ossification of the valves of the aorta, which must have existed for many years, and which, by impeding the passage of the current of blood flowing from the heart to the other parts of the body, occasioned effusion of water into the cavities of the chest and in other situations. This mechanical impediment to the circulation of the blood also sufficiently explains those other changes in the condition of the body which were connected with his Majesty's last illness, as well as all the symptoms under which the King had laboured.

The immediate cause of his Majesty's dissolution was the rupture of a blood-vessel in the stomach.

HENRY HALFORD.
MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.
ASTLEY PASTON COOPER.
B. C. BRODIE.

The late King's physicians were of opinion, after the *post mortem* examination, that his Majesty's struggle against death would have been probably prolonged for three or four weeks, had it not been for the rupture of the blood-vessel: the evacuation which ensued, though not considerable, was yet sufficient to exhaust the shattered remains of the King's constitution. The rupture of the blood-vessel to happen during a violent fit of coughing.

The late King had not slept in the bed at the time of his death for upwards of a fortnight, but had, during that period, occupied a large easy chair, in which he expired.

Early on Tuesday, in consequence of orders from the Lord Chamberlain's office, the necessary preparations were made for fitting up the new state apartments of Windsor Castle for the lying in state of the body: to have performed that ceremony in St. George's Chapple would, it was thought, prove inconvenient for the final arrangements of the funeral. His late Majesty will be interred in the vault of George III., beneath St. George's Chapel, and upon the trestle or abutment, next that which bears the coffin of his lamented daughter, the Princess Charlotte. The lying in state will be for two days, and the funeral ceremony will be rather more splendid in its accompaniments than that of the preceding Monarch.

The rumour promulgated that the late King had expressed some wish to be interred beneath his own private chapel, is erroneous. There is no vault beneath [illegible] of Windsor Castle [illegible]nt, the rooms below [illegible] of the Queen. [illegible]ver, Du-chess of Gloucester, and in person impart to the present King, several communications respecting his private affairs, which will be strictly complied with. The late King expressed great solicitude respecting old members of his household, who are not so officially attached as to be entitled to pensions; some of them were, in fact, his table friends. The present King has intimated to these persons a desire to do every thing in his power to consult their convenience.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Early on Monday morning about five o'clock a hearse arrived at Windsor Castle, containing a coffin of the best Spanish mahogany, made by Mr. Warren, the King's Carpenter, of Pimlico, and lined by Messrs. Bantings, the Royal Undertakers, with white satin, quilted and padded; also a leaden coffin, made by Mr. Holroyd, of Scotland yard, the King's plumber. They were conveyed into the room adjoining the bedchamber of the late King. The mahogany coffin was placed in the leaden coffin which was then soldered down by men in the employ of Mr. Holroyd, assisted by Mr. H. and his son. Messrs. Banting, sen. and jun. were in attendance to give directions.

The distinguished persons present to see this last solemn act to King George the Fourth, were the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Mountcharles, Lord Strathaven, Sir Frederick Watson, and several others.

It is his Majesty's pleasure that Lord Strathaven, Lord of the Bedchamber; the Earl of Mountcharles Master of the Robes; and Sir Wm. Keepel, Groom of the Bedchamber, should be in attendance at the Palace, at Windsor, during the time that the body of his late Majesty remains in the private apartments until removed for the lying in state, and the funeral.

The body will lie in state night and day. The room in which it is to be hung with purple cloth; the others are to be hung in the usual manner, with black.

The following is the inscription issued from the College of Arms to be engraved on the silver plate, which is soldered on the leaden coffin, and also on the plate which is to be placed on the coffin:—

Depositum
Serenissimi Potentissimi et Excellentissimi
Monarchæ
Georgii Quarti,
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis
Fidei Defensoris
Regis Hanoveræ ac Brunsvici et Luneburgi
Ducis,
Obiit xxvi. Die Junii.
Anno Domini MDCCCXXX.
Ætatis suæ LXVIII.
Regnique sui XI.

The state coffin for the remains of his late Majesty is to be covered with crimson velvet. It is larger than any that are usually made, measuring across the shoulders three feet one and a half inches. The ornaments which have been ordered by the Lord Chamberlain, are making by Mr. Ricketts, of Castle-court, Strand, Chaser and Engraver to the King; they consist of eight massive scroll frames, burnished, and gilt, in the best manner; eight handles of similar pattern to those made for the coffin of his Majesty George the Third; sixty corner ornaments, with engraved palm branches, Royal Crown and letters, G. IV. R. The coffin will be studed with between 9,000 and 10,000 highly burnished and gilt nails. The Plate, on which the *depositum* will be engraved, is of a size proportionate to that of the coffin; it is nineteen inches and a half in length, seventeen inches and a half in width at the top, and fourteen inches and a quarter at the bottom.

On Tuesday, immediately after the evening service, St. George's Chapel was given up to be prepared for the solemnities of the Royal funeral; and those preparations were instantly commenced under the direction of Mr. Tebbett and his assistant, Mr. Southwood.

THE PREPARATIONS AT WINDSOR.

On Thursday evening Mr. Banting inspected the preparations, and expressed his astonishment at the progress towards completion in the temporary frame-work which had been made in so short a space of time. The erection had been commenced simultaneously both at the entrance to the Chapel and at the Castle-meeting at the new iron gate which opens upon the Terrace. The aid of the upholsterers is now to be put in active requisition. The platform and covered way above described are of the following dimensions:—

The length one thousand and fifty feet, the width eighteen feet, and the height fourteen feet, the whole floored and roofed in with boards. The floor of the platform will be spread with black cloth over a covering of matting. The immense quantity of 70,000 of superficial feet of boarding, and almost 49,000 feet of quartering, is contained in this erection; and the quantity of black cloth necessary to cover the whole will be about 100,000 yards.

It is calculated that altogether, St. George's Chapel will not accommodate more than 2,000 persons, independent of those individuals who will personally assist at the august ceremony, or are immediately connected with it. In the Castle-yard, it is computed that besides the troops stationed there, about eight thousand persons may be accommodated. No persons will be admitted either to the Chapel or the Castle-yard without first obtaining an authorised ticket of admission. Tickets of admission to St. George's Chapel must be obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's office, St James's; and those to the Castle-yard through the Board of Green Cloth.

Under that part of the platform and covered way over which the car and procession will pass and in front of the communion table, is the entrance to the royal tomb. From the mouth of the vault, the white marble flooring and the Portland stone will be removed, and over the opening a temporary frame-work of iron is to be erected, for the reception of a magnificent canopy of blue mazarine velvet, which will contain the coffin. When the part of the service previous to the interment is read, the car on which the coffin is conveyed, and with it the Royal corpse, will, upon a given signal, be gradually lowered, and proceeding along the subteraneous passages, be conveyed into the Mausoleum. The Royal body will occupy the first place on the stone pedestal which stands in the centre of the vault.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The admittance is to be strictly impartial without tickets and without favouritism. But although the admission of the public will be free, unrestricted, and universal, the greatest regularity will be kept as to the order of precedence. The whole of the entrance, staircases, and passages, through which the public will pass to the state apartments, will be hung with back drapery.

The following is a correct outline of the route through which the spectators will pass to view the ceremonial of the lying in state:—

Persons on foot are to be admitted at the new door-way made by his late Majesty in the North Terrace proceed along the North Terrace until they arrive at King George the Fourth's door-way; then ascend a temporary staircase fitted up for the occasion, which will take them to the Presence Chamber, through which and the Audience Chamber (both of which will be hung with black, &c.), they will proceed to the King's Drawing-room (also hung with black), at the north end of which the body will be placed in state. The egress will be form the anti-room down a staircase into the "Brick-court," through King John's Tower, and out at Park-hill.

No tickets will be necessary for viewing the ceremony of the lying in state, and we understand that the best arrangements have been made by the Lord Steward to secure at once the gratification and the security of the public who will be admitted without the slightest regard to rank or favouritism.

King George the Third's drawing-room, at the top of the grand stair-case leading to the state-apartments, will be lined throughout with purple cloth, hanging in rich festoon. The walls and ceiling, and floor and canopy will present no diversity of colour. At the eastern end of this apartment will be placed a profusion of wax tapers in silver sconces, of the richest chasing, disposed with great judgment for effect. Under the canopy, at the other end of the apartment, the arrangement will correspond. The side walls will be less illuminated; the whole being so contrived as to irradiate most fully the bier upon which the coffin will rest. On each side of the bier will be placed three wax candles of extraordinary size, in massive silver candlesticks. The coffin will be covered with a white Holland sheet and a velvet pall hanging down in ample folds, and displaying the most splendid escutcheons. The foot of the coffin will be exposed to view. On the top of the coffin the Royal Crown of Hanover, and the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, will be displayed—the latter nearest the head. At the foot of the coffin are to stand two heralds in their state dresses, to be relieved from time to time. On their side, at a considerable distance from the body, six of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; within these, on each side, two of his late Majesty's Pages; next the coffin, on each side, two of the King's Gentlemen Ushers, and at the head of the coffin, in a state chair, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber Supported on each sides by a Groom of the Bedchamber.—*Windsor Express.*

TIMES,—June 30.

REPORTED CHANGES.

(From an Evening Paper.)

The Duke of Montrose is reappointed Lord Chamberlain. It was said that this office had been offered to the marquis of Hertford, and declined.

Admiral Freeman, Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of His Majesty.

Admiral Bickerton, General of Marines.

Sir Sidney Smith, Lieutenant General of Marines.

Lord Byron and Lord Napier, Lords of the Bedchamber.

Duke of Gordon, in the Household.

Duchess of Gordon, Mistress of the Robes.

General Macdonald, Adjutant General.

Colonel G. Fitzclarence, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Miss Courtney Boyle, one of the Maids of Honour.

Four Peerages—viz. Admirals Otway, Hotham, Blackwood, and Sir Charles Pole.

[Whether the preceding account or the following, which has been sent as authentic, is the most correct, we cannot say:—]

Sir Sidney Smith is appointed Colonel of Marines; 2,000*l.* a year.

Lord Errol, Master of the Horse to the Queen (supposed).

Lord Cassillis, Lord Steward, and created Marquis of Ailsa.

Mr. Sidney, Master of the Stag-hounds.

Lord Strathaven was not appointed Ranger of Windsor-park by the late King.

At an early hour on Monday morning, His Majesty presented himself at the windows of St. James's Palace, before which several thousand persons had assembled. By some Jack in office the spectators were ordered to be dispersed, which was speedily done by the Life Guards. On the arrival of the Heralds to proclaim the accession, the King re-appeared at his window, and finding a vacant space below, which previously was crowded, with some degree of surprise said, "What has become of the people?" On being told they had been removed, "By whose order?" next inquired His Majesty. The King was so dissatisfied with the answer as to command the gates of the court-yard immediately to be [illegible] and the public to be re-admitted, which [illegible] re assembled in great numbers, and [illegible]ceered their Sovereign.—*Globe.*

It is said that one of the first acts of His Majesty on meeting the Council, upon his accession was to inquire for the Earl Marshal, who on his Grace's appearance, took his seat at the board, by His Majesty's spontaneous command.

Her Majesty, it is stated, has appointed her Attorney and Solicitor-General; Mr. Knight is designated as the latter.—*Globe.*

The proclamation of His Majesty as King William IV., in the extensive district of the Tower Hamlets, will take place on Monday next, and the ceremony will be conducted on a very grand scale. The soldiers doing duty in the Tower, the Warders of the Garrison, and the Magistrates of the division, will be present. At ten o'clock the King will be proclaimed within the Tower of London by the Warders, and the procession will then move to Spital-fields-market, and from thence to Ratcliffe-cross, near Shadwell church, at both of which places the proclamation will be again read. After the persons assisting in the pageant will then return to the Tower in the same order in which they set out. It has uniformly been the custom to proclaim the new King within the Tower Hamlets district seven days after the ceremony is performed in the city of London.

31, Golden-square, June 27.

Mr. Arnold presents his compliments to the Editor of *The Times*, with the enclosed version of the National Anthem, and should the Editor, on perusal, deem it worthy, Mr. Arnold would be obliged by its early insertion.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."
FOR
HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

"God save our noble King,
"William the Fourth we sing,
"God save the King;
"Send him victorious,
"Happy and glorious,
"Long to reign over us,
"God save the King.

"O Lord our God arise,
"Guard him from enemies,
"Or make them fall;
"May peace, with plenty crown'd,
"Throughout his realms abound,
"So be his name renown'd,
"God save us all.

"Or should some foreign band
"Dare to this favour'd land
"Discord to bring;
"May our brave William's name,
"Proud in the lists of fame,
"Bring them to scorn and shame:
"God save the King.

"Thy choicest gifts in store,
"On William deign to pour,
"Joy round him fling;
"May he defend our laws,
"And ever give us cause
"To sing with heart and voice,
"God save the King."

*** The substitution of the name of William for George is not ill-managed; but why alter the other parts of the national song?

WATERLOO BRIDGE COMPANY.—Yesterday the Half Yearly General Meeting of the Directors and Proprietors of this Company was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. From the accounts it appeared that there was a deficiency of 515*l.* in the amount received in the last half year compared with the amount received in the previous half year which had also shown a deficiency of 500*l.* in the receipts making a total deficiency in the past year of 1015*l.* The amount of tolls received in the half year was 5876*l.*, and with other receipts made the total income 6356*l.* After paying the current expences there remained 2s. 2d. in the pound to be divided among certain Annuitants on a sum of 37,000*l.* 33,000*l.* had been added to the arrears of the annuitants, making a total of 777,437*l.* arrears due to annuitants. The Report stated that hopes were entertained that a new street would be made from the bridge to join the great North road but that nothing had been definitively settled.

We can state, upon authority, that the report of a Special Mission by Don Pedro to this country, for the purpose of having the dispute between Portugal and Brazils arranged under the mediation of England, is correct.—*Court Journal.*

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